VOLUME XX---NO. 30.

The Charming Woman.

## ASHTABULA, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

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DR. F. I. KING, Physician and Surgeon, office over Headry & King's store, residence near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula, O

H. H. VAN NORMAN, M. B., Hemberopath Physician and Surgeon. Office nearly opposite the re-idence of H. Passett, Main street, Ashtahala, Ohi Residence nearly opposite the M. M. Charch. Owner Houns—From 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 p.M., and evening,9 be to least the would inform his friends, and the

Dr. M. A. BUSTERFIELD, Eclectic Physician, of Fredonia, N. Y., would respectfully inform the citizens of Ashrabula, and vicinity, that he may be found at his office, over Wm. Nuttall's store, at all hours. Professional calls promptly attended to without a store of time of weather.

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WELLS & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Reserve Batter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Flour, and Groceries. Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the lowest cash cost. Ashtabula, Ohio. 887 H. L. MORRISON, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Grocer-ies, Boots, Shues, Hats ap a Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Ashtabula, O.

MANN & NOYES, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Harts Cane, Brofs, Gross, Hardware, Stores and Tin-ware, Strict attention paid to all kinds of Tinner's Iob Work, Corner of Center and Park streets, Ashia-

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CHARLES E. SWIFT—Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Groceries, Perfamery and Fancy Articles, superior Teas, Coffee, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines of every description, Paints, Dyes, Varnishes, Brushes, Fancy Scaps, Hair Restoratives, Hair Oils, &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, Prescriptions prepared with suit able case.

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ker, opposite Visk Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio has on hand, and makes to order, in the best manner everything in his line. FORD & PLINT, Manufacturers and Desicre in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1015

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JEWELERS. G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler, Repairing of al kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, Clares don Block, Ashiabida, Ohlo. J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewel-ry, etc. Engraying, Mending and Repairing done to order. Shop on Main street, Councant, Ohio.

S. D. 210 WELLS, DENTIST, Jefferson, Ohio. Of-fice in the Sentinel building. Filling and extracting done carefully. Upper or lower sets of teeth inserted for from 210 to 230. ALL WORK WARRANTED. 219

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Ashtabula, Ohlo. PERE BRANDY made from Grape Wine, White Catawba and Blackberry Wines, for medicinal nurposes for sale on the North Ridge. JOHN PEREW. Ashtabula, Jan. 1866.

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Trains do not stop at stations where the time is omitted in the above table.

The Second Class Cars run on all Through Trains 23 All through trains going Westward, connect at Cleve land, with Trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c.

Steam't, Ex. leaves Buffalo at 8,40 P. M. Sunday Night instead of Saturday Night. Trains between Toledo and firle run by Columbus time: hetween Eries and Buffalo by Buffalo time, and do not stop where time is omitted. Trains sarriving in Dunkirk at 4,40 P. M. & 9,18 P. M. making direct connection with Trains of Krie Railway. The Saiurday Night Express Train from Cleveland at 9,45 P. M. runs to Buffalo, and leaves Buffalo for the East on Sunday at 2,53 P. M. EASTWARD—Pacific Exp. (5), Day Exp. (17). Eastern mall (3), and Night Express (16), and WESTWARD—Night Express. Toledo Express Pacific Express and Stoumboat Express run through without change.

Nos. 5 and 16, and Pacific Express East, and Pacific Express Weit, will run on Sundays.

CHARLES COLLINS, Supt. Supt's Office, Lake Shore Hallroad, Cleveland, O., April 25, 1869,

ERIE RAIL WAY. V. P. ROBERTSON, Dealer in every description 1400 Miles under 860 Miles without one Management. Change of Conch.

THIS Rail Way Extends from-Rochester to New York 385 Miles. Dunkirk to New York 480 Miles.

Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles.

Buffalo to New York 420 Miles.

Cleveland to New York 625 Miles.

Cincinnati to New York 860 Miles.

and is from 22 to 27 miles the shortest route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 860 miles, without change of Coaches.

From and after April 264h, 1869, trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows: From Buffalo-By New York Time from Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Stree.s:

7.00 A. M. New York Day Express, (Sunday A.M., New York Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 3.12 p.m., (Dine) Taraer's 8.42 p.m., (Supper), and arrive in New York 10.30 p.m. Connects at Hughampton with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for Albany and Sharon Springs, at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia.

New and Improved Drawing Room Coaches accompaty this train from Buffalo to New York.

7.30 A. M. Express Mull-via Avon a Hornells ville-(Sundays excepted.)—Arrives in N. York at

2.50 P. M. Lightning Express, (Daily). Stops P. M. Lightning Express, (Daily). Stops at Hornelistille 6.14 F. M. (supper), and strives in New York 7.06 a. M. Connects at Elmira With Northern Cantral Railway for Harrisburg and the South, and at Jersey City with morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning trains for Bostor and ail the New England eites; eping Coachés are sitached to this train at Buffalo, ing through to New York without change.

6.99 P. M. Night Express, (Sundays excepted), connecting at Binghampton for Albany and Sha-ron Springs; arriving in New York at 11.30 A. M. connecting with afternoon trains for Boston and New Hughard cities. Sleep ng Coaches accompany this train from Buffalo to New York.

Sleep By Concluded to New York.

11.25 P. M. Cincinnati Express, (Sundays et 11.25 P. M. Cincinnati Express, (

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Buffalo ning through to Susquehanna,

From Dankirk-By New York time from Union 7.36 A. M. Express Mail-from Dunkirk (Sun Mail from Huffalo, via Hornellsville and via Avon and arrives in New York at 7.10 a. M. Express Mail from Huffalo, via Hornellsville and via Avon and arrives in New York at 7.10 a. M.

11.230 A. M. Sightsatar Express (daily).—
Leaves on Sundays at 1.20 P. M. Stope fat Hornelsville, 2.14 F. M. Supper Intersecting with the 2.30 F. M. train from Buffalo, stopping and connecting as above, arriving in New York at 7.40 A. M.

Select Poetry.

The Two Gates.

Two gates unto the road of life there are, And to the happy vouth both seem afar

Both seem afar—so far the past one seems, The gate of birth, made dim with many dreams Bright with remembered hopes, beset with

flowers;
So far it seems he can not count the hours
That on his midway path have led him on,
Where every joy of life now seemeth won:
So far he thinkest not of the other gate,
Within whose shades the ghost of dead hope

To call him as he draws anear, Despoiled, alone, and dull with many a fear, "Where is thy work? How little thou has Where are thy friends? Why art thou so

time, The while the fresh dew-sprinkled hill we Thinking of what shall be on the other side Slow pass, perchance, the minutes we abide On the gained summit, blinking at the sun: But when the downward journey is begun No more our feet may lotter; past our ears

fears.
And battling with the hostile things we meet,
Till, ere we know it, our weak, shrinking feet
Have brought us to the end and all is done.

Our Chinese Problem.

THE CHINAMEN AT HOME. But it is in their own home and in the record of their national growth that we must seek the most important data for estimating the Chinese character. The necessary brevity of a magazine

article admits of only a superficial glance at the outlines of this record, and the prine ples on which the social and political organization rests. For the practical worth and working of these principles we have a measure in the present social and political condition of the

empire.
The most striking features in the his tory of China are the persistency of its civilization and its national vitality, which seems still undiminished, notwithstanding the great age of the empire. This civilization is native to the soil. At every step we find unmistakable proofs that in remote times the ancestors of the race lived under a patriarchal government. The earliest records describe them as entering China from the north-west, and we know that in that direction, upon the high table-lands of Central Asia, between Thibet and the founders of the empire gradually form-ing colonies through the land, and carrying on defensive wars against the northern hordes, at the same time they conquered both the natives of the soil and the natural obstacles in the way of their

expansion. Already in the dawn of their written history we find them carrying out a great enterprise, building works to con-trol the waters of the Yellow Riverone of the most ungovernable streams on earth-by confining it between dykes several hundred miles in length, to prevent its destructive inundations; an undertaking the maintenance of which, even at the present day, forms a heavy tax on the whole empire. Thus, in the intancy of the nation, there existed the

germs that were necessary to its wonderiul growth.
Every essential feature of their civilization-moral, social, political, indus-trial-is the off-pring of their own minds. More than this, from China have radinted many of the fundamental features of tion. The mariner's compass, printing, and guapowder were early inventions of that they were directly or indirectly in-troduced into the west during the reign of the Mongal dynasty, when so many Europeans wandered so freely through all Asia. It has been claimed that the first Printed copy of the Bible was made in China. The observing traveler in that country will see at every step the pretotypes of familiar objects in common use

with its and in Europe, 11 has often been made a reproach to the Chiucse that their inventions have remained imperfected. This is certainly a remarkable fact, when we consider the feetility of mind necessary to have originated, throughout, such a civilization; but it would seem that the perfecting of thei results of thought and labor is, to a certain extent, dependent on their trans-plantation into other countries, and on the reaction upon each other of different kinds of civilization. China has ever been too isolated to enjoy the benefits of

the well-being of the nation; a portion only of his power is delegated to the spect, in praising the perfect order and material prosperity, not only by the proofficers of the government. So, also, in the family, the parent is supreme, but also responsible for the conduct of the children. The entire population of a city is responsible for the citizens; each city is responsible for the citizens; each family for the citizens and left to take care of the conduct of the city is responsible for the citizens; each family for the citizens and left to take care of through Chinese immigration, taken in ward for its families; each family for its itself. members. No crime is greater than the

by Confucius, 500 B. C., from authorities much more ancient, we find the following axiom: "That which Heaven sees and hears, manifests itself in that which the people see and hear," "That which the people see and hear," "That which the ishment indicates what Heaven desires to reward and punish." Again it is said in the Chung-King: "The wise Emperors of ancient times used the eyes and ears of the empire to see and hear, for the contents of the whole.

The prover bially industrial indicates what Heaven desires to find the completion and maintenance of great works necessary to control the overflow of the Missussippi, and to drain unproductive and malarious regions.

Will the price, at which these benefits shall be gained, be too high? Every one will answer this according to his own way of measuring the future by the past. But he who sees in events the resultants of social and physical forces, the other broken at the idea of separation, yet reached by them, and render possible the completion and maintenance of great works necessary to control the overflow of the Missussippi, and to drain unproductive and malarious regions.

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Will the price, at which there of social and by the order o

the public good, he is enobled, receiving certain titles and privileges, but these cease at his death, his descendants having no further share in them than the honor of being his offspring. As no man can be greater than his father, the whole line of ancestors is enobled. Thus, an aristocracy is formed indeed but it is not a pleasant country to a feet and the population of the West.

With all the admiration a careful observer must have for China, it is certainly not a pleasant country to a feet and the population of the west.

mountains. The earliest records and traditions, carrying us back far into the uncertain period of history, show us the government, the equality of man existed

but when some time after the death of Confucius the empire was consolidated,

creed of any other people.

The universal esteem in which scholarship has ever been held has made education one of the chief aims of life to a greater degree in China than in most other nations. An aristocracy of intelgroove of their own system of study is shown by the instances of Chinese educated in the west. About twenty years ago two boys, children of very poor families, were sent to America to be instructed. After leaving the school at Munson on went theoret Vale and in the very first contact with us. Since that time the first has carried the capacity of America for receiving this

spect, in praising the perfect order and material prosperity, not only by the proself government which was shown for a duce of their labor in working for Amer-

As the people are the children of the ary, who has studied the question many Emperor, they are all equal as members of one family. There is no distinction of class. The descendants of Confucius the population) no more frequent, or have indeed by that title certain privi- perhaps less common, than it is in its leges of nobility, and the members of the imperial family form, during the existence of a dynasty, a class of nobles; but they enjoy only a few slight prorogatives, which end with the ninth remove. Whenever a citizen has rendered some signal service to the State, advancing the public good he is employed receiving a content of the public good he is employed as a content of the public good he is employed as a content of the state of the state of the state of the public good he is employed as a content of the state of the

an aristocracy is formed, indeed, but it is not a pleasant country for a foreigner to wisely perpetuated backward into the live in, unless he recognize and keep

On the densely-peopled plain all the through all history.

Organic and much of the mineral ingredients of the soil must have made many organic and much of the mineral ingrethese doctrines as a moral and political times the circuit of plant and animal life, code, and as the only just basis of gov- in other words, every thing that goes to ernment. At that time the country was make and maintain the human body has split up into numerous feudal kingdoms, formed parts of human bodies which have passed away.

Few foreigners have the courage to the doctrines of the great teacher be enter the larged southern towns in sumcame gradually the rule of action, and mer, so horrible is the air. In the neighuntil the present time they have never borhood of great cities on the delta plain, lost ground in their hold upon the za- where water is found just below the surtional mind. As a code of morals it is face, one may ride for miles, always in not venturing too much to say that the sight of coffins bursting in the scorching writing of Contucius have niways been heat of the sun, and breeding the pestiand still are as much respected as is the lence that yearly sweeps off the surplus

population.
That I have attempted to make conspicuous is the fact that the spirit of the Chinese, as shown in their enterprise and energy as colonizers, in their commercial character and faculty of organization, in leet has here the position which in other the democratic idea of the political countries is assigned to birth or wealth; equality of man, in the practical decentschools are universal, and the proportion arlization of their government, and in Asiatic and even of European civilization. The mariner's compass, printing, read and write is very small. The class-making of education a necessary qualifiread and write is very small. The classics and the history of their own country ics and the history of their own country cation for office, is in harmony with the population. A large Chinese emigration spirit of the present age. This is the population. A large Chinese emigration is the strongest argument against immediate the population. that country, and there is little doubt are very generally studied. That their spirit of the present age. This is the that they were directly or indirectly in ability to learn is not confined to the strong armer of the race, its safeguard

ward for its families; each family for its members. No crime is greater than the violation of flial duty in the family relation, and all crimes acting against the public good, are brought to the doors of the public sponsors.

But the Chinese, always too material and practical a people to vest the control of the imperial will in heaven alone, established, so far as we know, first among mankind, the principle that the will of the people and the will of the people and the will of the Shu-King, compiled by Confucius, 500 B. C., from authorities much more ancient, we find the following axion: "That which Haven are are not negligent of social responsiconnection with the almost certain rise

of ancient times used the eyes and ears of the empire to see and hear, for the wishes of the people that the intentions of Heaven are minifested." Believing thus firmly that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," a council of the wisest men of the empire, themselves rised from the people, has ever surfaced from the people, corrupt beyond measure, of censors, memorializing the Emperor on the state of the country, and generally not hesitating to risk their lives in efficiency to risk their lives in efficiency to the state of the country, and generally not hesitating to risk their lives in empire, the method to seventenths of the whole.

The Chinese have been charged with being, as a people, corrupt beyond measure, of the whole; toward the unification of the whole toward the unification of the whole; toward the unification of the whole toward the unification of the whole; toward the unification of the whole to the extent of destroying one-quarter of the female children, but it is the opinion of Dr. Lockhart, an eminent medical mission.

Through the agent and physical forces, the suitants of social and physical forces, the suitants of social and physical forces, the suitants of social and physical forces, the operation of great laws, progressive in their dation of operation of great laws, progressive in their action and the doctor tells her she could not live six millennium when every part of the earth, according to its natural endowment, shall justify its existence, by contributing its full share, as a part, to the welfare of the whole; toward the unification of the being as a people, corrupt b

will feel the least anxiety in contemplating the future. To the change that they sex. She would not do a cruel thing nor say absorbing many branches of industry tells you the unpleasant things which ill-and competing in all, he will answer that natured people have said of your friends or and competing in all, he will answer that they can do so only by being able to compete with the European element, in other words, by being really equally efficient, and thus justifying their right to citizenship. To the assertion that their use of opium threatens the addition of peculiar to her, she gives you all the ugly and the competence of the comp another national vice to those we have another national vice to those we have already, he will reply that the rapid spread of the use of this drug, a use of only some sixty years standing in China, was induced by natural causes, acting in a country which had reached an abnormal condition, and that it can exist as a na-tional habit only where it is a natural necessity. The long-continued genera-tions of temperance of this people show

the European element, in the average of leaves and rubbish of her own collecting. But all things which constitute strength in how swe tand charitable she was when she told this age. The ability of any people to you! How much you love her for her tenderprosper, multiply and co-exist among us, ness of nature! What a guilless and delightproves them to possess an average equal- ful creature she is .- London Sa'urday Review. ity with us when measured by our stand ard, deficiencies in some points being compensated in others—those differences being desirable in the same degree that individuality is desirable. If an inferior race, or large bodies of vicious and criminal people, prosper and multiply, it does not invalidate this rule, but rather shows that our actual measure on certain points. is far below our theoretical standard .-If the Chinese, having the exercise of equal rights in a fair field, should prove themselves undesirable citizens, it would be proof of interiority, of inability to contribute their full share to the general good, and their inability to compete with their neighbors, would inevitably result

important rivals. In view of all the possibilities of the case before us, it becomes evident now, more that ever before, how important it the excretion of carbonic acid through the is that we should turn our energies to-lungs. That it lessens the amount of aqueous drate and unqualified suffrage. With Chinese, it is of immediate importance that we insist upon their understanding our social and political organization besystems belong to periods long past, and families, were sent to America to be instructed. After leaving the school at Munson, one went through Yale, and in graduating took the highest place in English composition; the other carried off the highest honors in Surgery and Botany in the University of Edinburg.

Since that they periods long past, and differ so much from our own that they fall at the very first contact with us.

Since that they exists in China a boundless source of emigration; that the English language. Indeed, this is capacity of America for receiving this only an additional illustration for the out it. The excessive use may be imprising the understanding our social and political organization before giving them a voice, and this can be done only by insisting upon a residence of several years in the country, and by an educational test, which should not be less than the ability to read and speak the English language. Indeed, this is only an additional illustration for the out it. The excessive use may be imprising experience gained in the west into the emigration is comparatively unlimited; necessity for an educational qualification, conduct of his business in China, and that the emigration will be at least prothe other is esteemed by the European portionate to the encouragement offered, and it should seem sufficiently clear to residents of English colony of Hong that the encouragement is springing into convince even the most confirmed advo-

Kong as one of the best surgeous in the East. The science of war is considered inferior to scholarship, and the Chinese as a necessary element for the development of the resources of the Far are essentially a peaceable people, although they have carried on great wars during different periods of their history.

The power of the central government that the encouragement is springing into cates of universal suffrage.

The danger most to be guarded against, is the enactment or continuance of spectral development of the resources of the Far which tends to exclude them.

Every thing which tends to exclude them the resources of the community, and, in a greater degree every thing which tends to exclude them. As the area many and the control of civilization. China has sever the benefits of the private at a shanner a short of control of control of the private and th

WHOLE NUMBER 1021. Full of some affection and the tenderest sentiment as she is, the charming woman does sometimes the oddest-looking things, which a rough little domestic creature, without graceful pretensions, would not dream of doing.

ing letters once a month. The charming woman is the gentlest of her

will largely outnumber the Americans, an unkind word for the world. When she uncomfortable reports that have come to her, notoriety to the whole world; only she does not believe them, remember! She takes the most scrupulous care to deny and defend as she retails, and you can not class her with the direction, upon the high table-lands of Central Asia, between Thibet and the other world.

All being equal, competition for office is open for all. Education is universal, and proficiency in scholarship forms a basis of this competition. The government, it is true, appoints most of the period preceding the separation of the officials, but they are chosen from those was ancestors, and those of the Arian race. Our own ancestors, and those of the Chinese, were perhaps near neighbors at that geoch. In entering China, the latter formed the interest control of the competitive examination, take the highest honors.

That these principles have not merely been acknowledged, but that they have of which reumants live to this day unconquered, in the southern and western mountains. The carliest records and

In the current number of the North American Review, Dr. W. A. Hammond has an claborate article upon "The Sanitary and Physiological Relations of Tobacce," in which he claims to consider the nicotine question in the light of both scientific principles and of personal experience. He takes the ground that the moderate use of tobacco does not cause any serious derangement of the mental or physical organization," and that on the contrary, such use "does retard the destructive metamorphosis of the tissues," and enables an individual to save his body capital. We quote from in their disappearances from the arena as his statement of the result of his experiments as follows:

"From the whole of the experiments I con-"1. That tobacco does not materially affect

vapor given off in respiration.

"3. That it diminishes the amount of the intestine secretism.

"4. That it lessens the quantity of the renal exerction, and the amount of its urea and

chlorides "5. That it increases the amount of free seid.

out it. The excessive use may be injurious, just as may be excessive use of almost any substance taken as food or drink. Another important physiological effect of tobacco is convince even the most confirmed advo-cates of universal suffrage, The danger most to be guarded against, system, and a promoter of reflection, it nots with a degree of certainty, and yet of mild-ness, which places it far a sove all of its con-geners. Under its influence the nervous sub-stance, especially of the brain and sympathetic